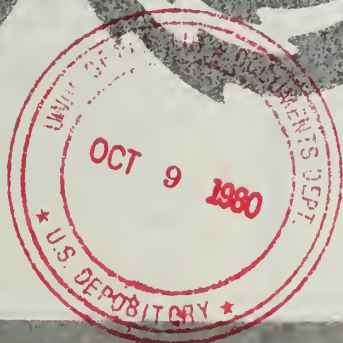


INSCOM

Journal

Happy Birthday, INSCOM!



OCTOBER · 1980

Viewpoint

From the Commanding General

For the third time, it is my privilege to extend birthday greetings to INSCOM and to all of you who have worked toward its success.

After three years, INSCOM as a new organizational concept, is long over its "shakedown cruise" and, in fact, deep into its mission of providing our Army with timely and reliable intelligence support.

Such intelligence is still the crucial first step in all Army planning and the key to successful operations. It is the lens through which our leaders and commanders look at a potential enemy and ask, "What's he doing? What is he capable of?"

Providing answers has always been our mission, but integrating the production of these answers into a single effort--INSCOM--has produced an even more skilled responsiveness.

"Integrating disciplines" is the cold management phrase that hides what's really happening in INSCOM. We've pooled the talents and techniques of INSCOM's people to form an effective product-oriented team. Our "wire-diagram" chart doesn't show what INSCOM really is--a talent blender.

T rue, we enjoy and employ the heady assist of today's technologies. But we are more than "operators." INSCOM is people--people dedicated to our mission and decisive in accomplishing it. It's you I salute today, the "mix" of military and civilian professionals who are aware of the global impact of their work and faithfully carry out the here-and-now daily taskings of INSCOM's mission.

I congratulate you proudly for passing, in grand style, another milestone on the road to providing the support so vital to our Army and nation. Happy Birthday!



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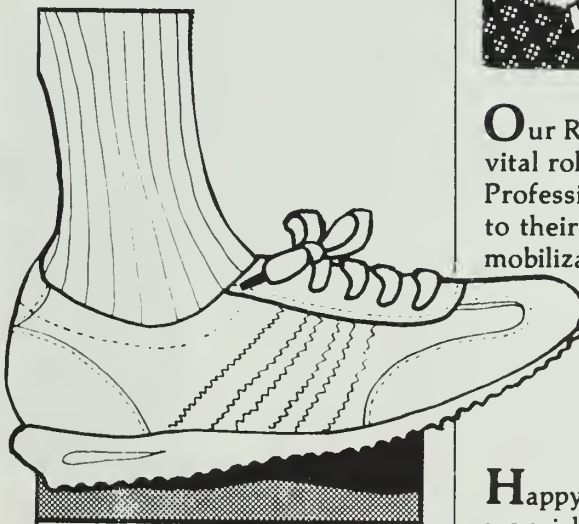
INSCOM
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This month

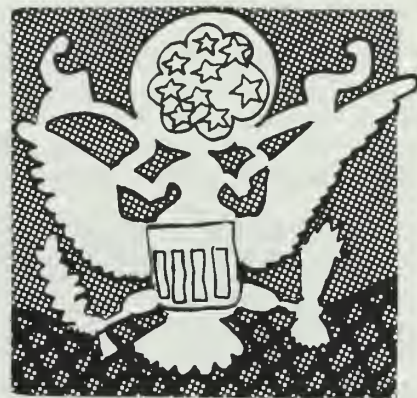


Our birthday issue kicks off with a visit to the USAREUR Exploitations Center. You can take a look at the life of one of our linguists (who scales the modern day Tower of Babel) on page 2.

Ella Hamby has been part of Vint Hill Farms Station's Signal Office since 1958. During that time she's seen a lot of changes and watched the office grow into a modern communications center. It's quite a story-- read it on page 9.



You can take trails of Germany and follow the popular sport of volksmarching. Every year hundreds of people go walking for fun and prizes. Read all about it on page 10.



Our Reserve forces will play a vital role in the Army's future. Professionalism will be the key to their success or failure. A mobilization designee discusses professionalism in our new In Reserve section on page 12.

Happy birthday INSCOM-- we wish you many more.



Languages are part of his life

*Therefore is the name of it called Babel;
Because the Lord did there confound the
language of all the Earth—Genesis 11:9*

The USAREUR Exploitation Center at the 18th MI Bn. in Munich is composed of four topical desks: the Source Administration Element, a Reports Control Section, a Word Processing Section and the USAREUR Interrogation Center (which is composed of six target language sections). The UEC is the heart of the 18th MI Bn. and the hub of its collection effort. Among the more than 150 personnel is a pool of polyglots comprised of German, Polish, Russian, Ukrainian, Czech, Serbo-Croatian, Hungarian, Bulgarian, Italian, French, Dutch, Arabic, Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean and, of course, English linguists. These linguists, most of whom are foreign born, speak between three and seven different languages. The foreign tongue came to some naturally because of their country's history, and to others as a necessity of survival.

Polyglots

MSgt. Ewald Ciolek is a member in good standing in that polyglot pool. He learned his languages from both history and necessity. Languages came easily to Ciolek, NCOIC of the UEC. He is fluent in German, Polish, French, Dutch, Czech and English. Born in Katowice, Poland, in 1932, he was raised in a bilingual household (German and Polish). After the end of the war, the teenaged Ciolek, together with his younger brother, sister and mother, fled Poland. "We left for economic and 'freedom of movement' reasons. People in my home just did not trust the Russians," he said.

After their successful flight, the Ciolek family settled in Poitiers, France. There, first at L'Ecole de St. Louis in Lusignan and later at College de St. Joseph in Poitiers, the young Cioleks learned their third language.



After an eight-year stayover in France, Ciolek and his younger brother, who is now a sergeant major at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., joined the Army in 1953 under the Lodge Act of 1948. (The Lodge Act of 1948 let 25,000 European displaced persons enlist in the Armed Forces for five years, after which they would be granted citizenship.)

Before the two young brothers were able to say "I do," with the aid of an interpreter, they found themselves serving seven months in Labor Service Companies. During his tour with the Labor Service, Ciolek learned his fourth language, Czech.

In 1953, he finally donned the uniform of a U.S. soldier. After an eight-day sea voyage on the General Morris Rose, Ciolek—by then a polyglot—arrived in Brooklyn, N.Y., to embark on a 12-week intensive English course at Fort Devens, Mass. Although the 12-week course did not make him an English major—that was to come later—it did give him a start.

During basic training at Fort Dix, N.J., a fellow soldier asked Ciolek to write a letter to his family in Maine for him. "He was illiterate and the results of my 12-week English were not very good—so I wrote the

letter in French," he said, grinning as he recalled his Fort Dix days. "The letter went to Maine, near the Canadian border, so French might have been the right language after all." Having completed 16 weeks of infantry and three weeks of airborne training, Ciolek saw six years of infantry duty with the 82nd and 11th Airborne Divisions. After his second reenlistment, he volunteered for 96C training at Fort Holabird. After graduation, Ciolek served as an interrogator with A Co., 519th MI Bn. at Fort Bragg, N.C. He was sent to Vietnam and saw duty in Germany and various CONUS assignments.

Looking back over his 27-year career, Ciolek said he is happy that he joined the Army. His travels left him with many friends all over the world.

Ciolek's advice to the DLI linguist is "study and more study. The best way to improve any language after the DLI course is to go out and talk to the natives. They know their languages best. Keeping to the books alone is not really learning the common expressions which are the big tools of everyday use. A textbook will teach yesterday's use; the man in the street will supplement the textbook usage with the latest usage."

More in common than a name

The Poradizs have a lot in common. Sgt. Gerry Poradizs and Sp4 Sherri Poradizs are both linguists, have the same last name, belong to the 302nd ASA Bn. in Frankfurt and they are both Soldiers of the Quarter for the battalion this year. Poradizs beat out the competition in the first quarter of this calendar year, and his wife won hands down in the second quarter. In fact, she was a close second in the V Corps Soldier of the Quarter competition.

Promotion board

Her husband hopes they will soon have one more thing in common. His wife will appear before the promotion board for sergeant in August.

The 302nd is proud to have this couple in the battalion. They might not have set a record Army-wide, but they are the first husband and wife team to win Soldier of the Quarter in the 302nd.



Sgt. Gary Poradizs and his wife, Sp4 Sherri Poradizs (U.S. Army photo)

Thirty-three reenlist at Augsburg

Thirty-three people stationed at Field Station Augsburg reenlisted during the month of May.

According to Reenlistment NCO, MSgt. Everett Sain, May had one of the highest reenlistment goals ever assigned. But, even with this goal, more soldiers reenlisted than ever before.

Although most reenlisted to stay at the field station, many took advantage of the opportunity to receive cash bonuses, change their MOS or choose their next station.

Sp4 Daniel R. Dahlgren of 1st Operations Battalion said that he decided to stay in the Army because of the economic situation in the United States today.

"I've been getting a lot of letters from home saying how much everything costs and how high unemployment is," Dahlgren said, "so I figured I would be better off if I just stayed in for now."

Sp5 Barry L. Jones, Headquarters Company, agrees. "It's better economically to stay in. I also reenlisted in order to become command sponsored."

Twenty-four reenlisted for their present duty assignment; five for a CONUS assignment; three signed for Hawaii and one for Okinawa.

Keep the change

DOD official travelers may keep compensation paid by the airlines when they voluntarily relinquish their reserved seats on overbooked flights, according to the Comptroller General (Decision B-194252 Jan. 14, 1980). However, additional expenses incurred by travelers must be offset against the compensation received for the seat. (Travelers are not expected to relinquish reserved seats when it would hinder the performance of official duties.) If a traveler waives his reservation and is delayed during official duty hours, he will be charged annual leave for that time.



SFC Earl Westerling (stern) and crew paddle out for a race. (U.S. Army photo)

Ahoy, Berlin!

Capt. S. L. Robinson

You usually don't think of the walled city of Berlin as a place for yachting, but it is. SFC Earl Westerling of B Company at Field Station Berlin is commodore of the American Yacht Club Berlin (AYCB). He has trained and certified 11 sailing instructors for a 35-boat fleet operated in the city's Wansee Harbor.

In 1979, Westerling became one of six people in USAREUR qualified to train and certify small boat safety and sailing instructors. Since that time, more than 300 members of the community have completed the free eight-week training course

and received their American Red Cross and Army sailing licenses.

The AYCB is active all year and holds sailing and social events with British, French and German yacht clubs. Whenever possible, members practice sailing in the Baltic Sea or dream that they were closer to the sunny Mediterranean.

At the request of the 2nd Battalion, 6th Infantry, club instructors organized and conducted small boat safety classes as part of that unit's training.

Since the American Yacht Club membership is composed of many FSB personnel, it's a good possibility that the AYCB will soon have another commodore—compliments of FSB. Good sailing!

Change of command at FSB

The square bordering Hitler's 1936 Olympics' swimming pool was the scene of Field Station Berlin's change-of-command ceremony July 8.

Col. Louis D. Kirk assumed command of the station from the departing commander, Col. Charles D. Eichelberger. He comes to FSB from Army Headquarters, where he was a division chief for the assistant chief of staff for operations. Eichelberger will become chief of the Strategic and Electronic Warfare Division for the deputy chief of staff for operations and plans in the Pentagon.

Following the change of command, INSCOM's Deputy Commander, Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Flynn, presented Eichelberger with the Legion of Merit, Second Oak Leaf Cluster, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in performance of outstanding service as Field Station Berlin's commander.



Col. Louis D. Kirk (far right) prepares to receive the Field Station Berlin colors. (U.S. Army photo)

Promotions make a big splash



Lt. Col. James A. Bartlett, commander of the 11th Military Intelligence Battalion was "wetted down" following his recent promotion ceremony. Former ITAC commander, Col. Albert F. P. Jones, also presented Bartlett with a Meritorious Service Medal for his accomplishments during his former assignment with MILPERCEN. (U.S. Army photo)

Swim for love

by Capt. S. L. Robinson



Capt. Jill Morgenthaler supports one of the special children she is teaching to swim. (U.S. Army photo)

Capt. Jill Morgenthaler spends many off-duty hours improving the lives of less fortunate individuals around Berlin.

She is presently the commander of the local Signal Security Unit, "Detachment O." The detachment's parent unit is located in Augsburg and attached administratively to Field Station Berlin. In her spare time, she teaches swimming to severely retarded and handicapped individuals within her community.

Her involvement in Berlin is a carryover from her previous swimming experience while attending Pennsylvania State University. Morgenthaler found teaching retarded adults during college was the most rewarding period of her life, so she tried to continue this work during her military career.

In addition to being a Water Safety Instructor (WSI), she acquired the highest instructor classification as an adapted aquatics instructor.

Her students range in age from 6 to 29 years old, including one youngster who is going blind. Swimming has helped them build confidence. For several students, swimming is their only physical achievement, especially those confined to wheelchairs. Her students complete an adapted swimming course established by the Red Cross, and she adjusts each student's work to his individual handicap.

Morgenthaler also spends two evenings a week training parents who will teach children under two years old to swim.



A young student is coaxed into the water by her teacher, Capt. Jill Morgenthaler. (U.S. Army photo)

Farewell Hawaiian style

In June, the 511th MI Battalion's courtyard was the scene of the largest, most lavish luau-styled Hail and Farewell party in the unit's history.

Tiki torches lit up the night as battalion members, many dressed in traditional Hawaiian attire, feasted on barbecued spare ribs, salad, fruit and roast pork. Volunteers from the battalion had freely given their off-duty time to paint, plant flowers, manicure lawns and construct a fabulous new barbecue pit in which a whole pig roasted all day, providing atmosphere and an

after dinner "snack" for those who partied until midnight.

A fond farewell was said to twenty 511th members and their families, including the Commander, Lt. Col. Arthur L. Henderson, the executive officer, and three Field Office commanders. Twelve new members and their families were also heartily hailed and welcomed to the 511th team.

Although the night held mixed emotions as an occasion when dear friends part company, its spirit will long remain with all those who attended.

Atlanta office holds picnic

by 1st. Lt. Janet Moorhead

With the temperature near 100 degrees in Atlanta, it was a great day to lock up the office and head north to Lake Allatoona. The Atlanta Field Office (ATFO), CI& SIGSEC Spt. Bn.-Fort Meade, 902nd MI Group, closed down for the day to honor retiring MSgt. Richard Olson and newly-appointed WO Mark Wattam. ATFO personnel, their families and representatives from nearby subordinate units enjoyed a cookout, as well as rental boats, swimming and other activities at the FORSCOM recreation area in the mountains north of Atlanta.

Olson ended an illustrious career as an 05G when he retired August 31. His 26-year Army career was spent in a wide variety of locations, including France, Italy, Hawaii, West Germany and twice in Vietnam. A highlight of his career was his tour as first sergeant with the 201st ASA Company (Scty). Olson plans to retire to Melbourne, Fla., with his wife, Marilyn, and son, David. His daughter, Sandy, attends college in Austin, Texas, and manages pizza parlors.

Wattam was also honored at the picnic. Appointed a warrant officer, 285 AO, in March, Wattam is awaiting assignment to Germany.

His wife, Donna, will continue as director of the Driver Improvement Clinic until she can join him later

this year. The people at the Atlanta Field Office will miss both of the departing men and their families.



Joanne Hill samples the hot dogs prepared by MSG Richard Olson. (U.S. Army photo by Maj. Joe Saul)



A group of sightseers from the 165th Military Intelligence Battalion prepares to go into the salt mines at Berchtesgaden. (U.S. Army photo)

by MSgt. (P) David Klehn

Who says there's nothing to do?

Forty-three members and dependents of the 165th Military Intelligence Battalion took a four-day trip to the Armed Forces Recreation Center (AFRC) in Berchtesgaden, Germany. Some of the participants travelled all the way from Bremerhaven to catch the free bus provided by the center.

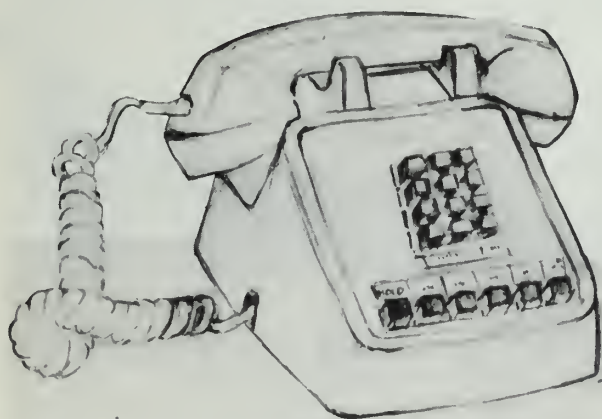
The group spent two days sightseeing places of interest in the area. These included the town of Berchtesgaden, the salt mines, the city of Salzburg, Austria, boat tours on Lake Koenigsee and the Obersalzberg. The Obersalzberg was Hitler's Bavarian retreat and consists of numerous underground bunkers.

A representative from the Frankfurt Field Office provided free ski instruction to interested members and dependents from the battalion at the German ski area of Rossfeld. By the end of the day, most were able to negotiate the T-bars and slopes by themselves.

One evening, the group was entertained by German dancers and singers in the Bavarian Room of the Berchtesgaden Hof. Several members of the battalion were dragged onto the dance floor by the frauleins and attempted to duplicate the dance steps of the German men.

All too soon, the bus was loaded and the happy group departed, reluctantly, from the beautiful town of Berchtesgaden in the picturesque mountains of Bavaria. Most were looking forward to the 165th Military Intelligence Battalion's next trip in the fall to the AFRC area of Garmisch.

They're not asleep at the switch



By Sp4 Geneva Newberry

In 1958, Ella Hamby accepted a temporary job at the Post Signal Office at Vint Hill Farms Station, Va. Two decades later, you can still find her there, as office supervisor, buried under a pile of work and numerous ringing phones.

"They kept telling us Arlington Hall Station was moving her" Hamby laughs, jumping up to square away a phone problem somewhere on post.

Vint Hill's Signal Office is staffed by five civilians and one to three military personnel, manning a two-man Centrex console. Every call that goes off post travels through that console.

"People here aren't aware of the extensive services we offer," Chief Warrant Officer James T. Luttrell, deputy commander, USACC detachment, explains.

"You can call Europe and the Far East," Hamby adds. "The best time is early in the morning or at lunchtime. We also have LEASE

lines to metropolitan Washington, and Manassas, Va., WATS, within the continental United States, and AUTOVON lines."

Another service offered by the Signal Office is a telegraph service. Money orders are also available during normal duty hours. Hamby, who is assisted by civilians Gertrude Fox, Paula Corbin, Roberta Hall and Colleen Tipper, monitors the switchboard to insure that it is run properly. She also assists the operators and takes care of phone installation requests and cost analysis.

Fox is another old-timer at Vint Hill, where she's worked at the Signal Office for more than 25 years.

Things were a lot different when Hamby and Fox took up their positions at the Vint Hill switchboard in the 1950s. "Every phone on post used to have a light on the central board here, and every dialer on post had to go through the switchboard," Fox explains. "We called Warrenton, and they made our

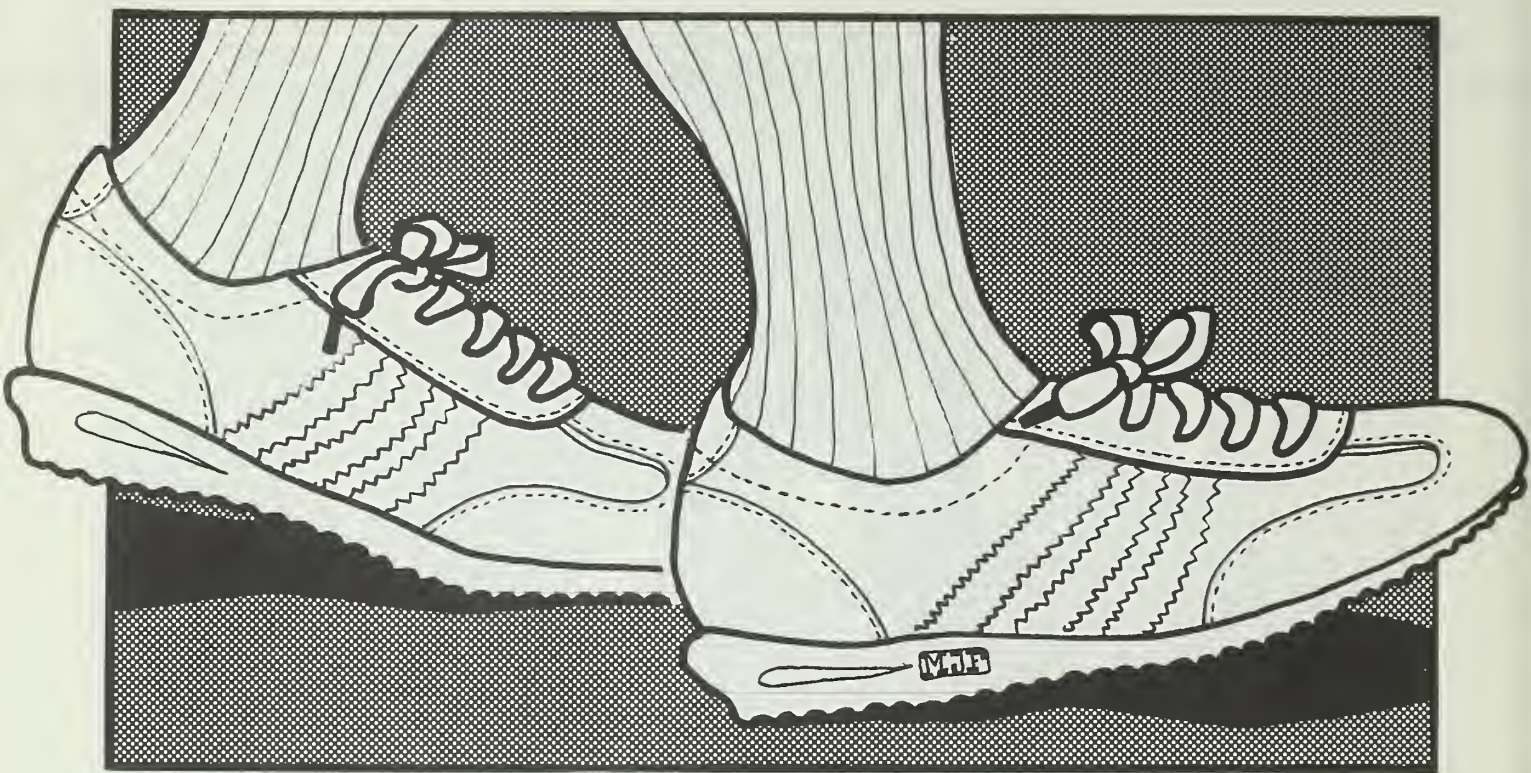
long distance calls. Callers can now dial direct."

There is an extensive supply of civilian telephone directories at the Signal Office, in addition to enough post directories for every phone on post, according to Hamby. All are free for the asking.

The post telephone directory, compiled by Hamby, lists all the services available from the Signal Office. "It's the most comprehensive and informative post phone book I've seen in my 30 years in the military," says Luttrell.

He has reason to be proud of his hard-working staff. "They're just great," he beams. "I've worked in a lot of signal offices, and this one has a great atmosphere. It's a very cheerful office. And these gals here are terrific workers, even though we do tease each other a lot," he concluded.





Too bad he can't copy his shoes

by Mary R. Ker

Staff Sgt. Thomas Risbon, NCOIC of the 66th MI Group's reproduction shop has worn out a lot of shoes since he arrived in Germany. Since 1975, he has been on approximately 330 volksmarches and has acquired 300 plates, patches and medals.

His first volksmarch came with a friend's invitation to go walking through the woods—for a fee of 6.50 DM (about \$3.25). At first, Risbon thought his friend was crazy, but he changed his mind and has been volksmarching every weekend since.

Volksmarches vary between 10, 20 and 42 kilometers. Winter marches are shorter, usually 10 or 15 kilometers.

He said that walking through Germany is, "not only very good exercise, but a good way to meet a lot of people and see the countryside. Most people bring their family because it gives everyone a chance to walk and think and exercise."

As for wear and tear of the feet, Risbon says people wear anything and everything from sneakers to high heels; however, he added, "there can be a problem with sore feet if you decide to wear new combat boots."

For those who get tired and sore feet, there are refreshments at the half-way point and a first-aid station. At the end of the hike, there are beer tents, food and other refreshments. There are usually about five rest stops in the 42-kilometer or marathon marches.

"Volksmarchers are given a time limit, but the walks are actually self-paced," Risbon said. Marches usually start at 5:30 a.m., and participants are given until 4 p.m. to finish.

Risbon's longest march was a 100-kilometer night march that started at 8:30 p.m. He had 23 hours to complete that race.

Some of the weekends Risbon goes volksmarching are spent on trips to Austria, Italy, Frankfurt and Berlin.

Before each march, participants are given "start cards" which are stamped at checkpoints along the way to show how far that person has walked. At the end of the march, the cards are turned in to the officials to determine the awards.

Medals, plates and patches are given to individual volksmarchers upon completion of a volksmarch. "Children under 10, men over 60 and women over 55 are given patches, medals and plates if they complete half of a long-distance volksmarch," said Risbon. For example, a 9-year-old child who walks 10 kilometers will get a 20-kilometer prize.

Volksmarcher clubs are also eligible for prizes. Before the march, clubs send in names of members for pre-registration. If there are more than 25 members from a group, the club qualifies for a group prize. The club with the most entries gets the best prize.

For those interested in volksmarches, or walk fests as they are sometimes called in the States, there are some in Texas as well as many other areas throughout the United States.

Do you know your limit?

by Capt. Thomas E. Streater
and Hugh Lindsay III

It is now fashionable to recognize the negative effects of the rapid growth of technology in the 20th Century. Nowhere is this more striking than in the area of alcohol and driving. Alcohol plays a role in roughly half of all our fatal car crashes. It plays a role in nearly a third of all serious accidents (1.8 million). Apart from the pain and suffering of the individuals and families involved, the economic costs are astonishing—\$25.1 billion a year.

What is alcohol? Medically it's a *depressant drug* that slows the activity of the brain and spinal cord. Alcohol is not a new drug on the market. Throughout history, it has been used for a multitude of purposes. For instance, as a flavoring for cooking, as a part of social gatherings, in religious ceremonies, celebrations and for medical purposes. Like any drug that affects the mind, alcohol has the potential to be abused.

"What does alcohol do to people?" Alcohol rapidly enters the bloodstream (no digestion needed) and circulates to all parts of the body within a few minutes. The main effects center on the brain. Alcohol "knocks" out the brain's control centers one by one, resulting in intoxication.

The body burns alcohol at the rate of about one-half ounce per hour. The average 150-pound person could consume one drink in 90 minutes with no accumulation of alcohol in the blood. Drinking faster, as most of us do, will result in some form of intoxication.

As we consume alcohol, we experience various stages of intoxication. First we are happy, then excited, then confused and, finally, we fall into a stupor/coma and death. Depending on the physical makeup of a person, the quickness of effect will vary. A 115-pound

woman will probably be intoxicated long before her 215-pound male companion, if she tries to match him drink for drink.

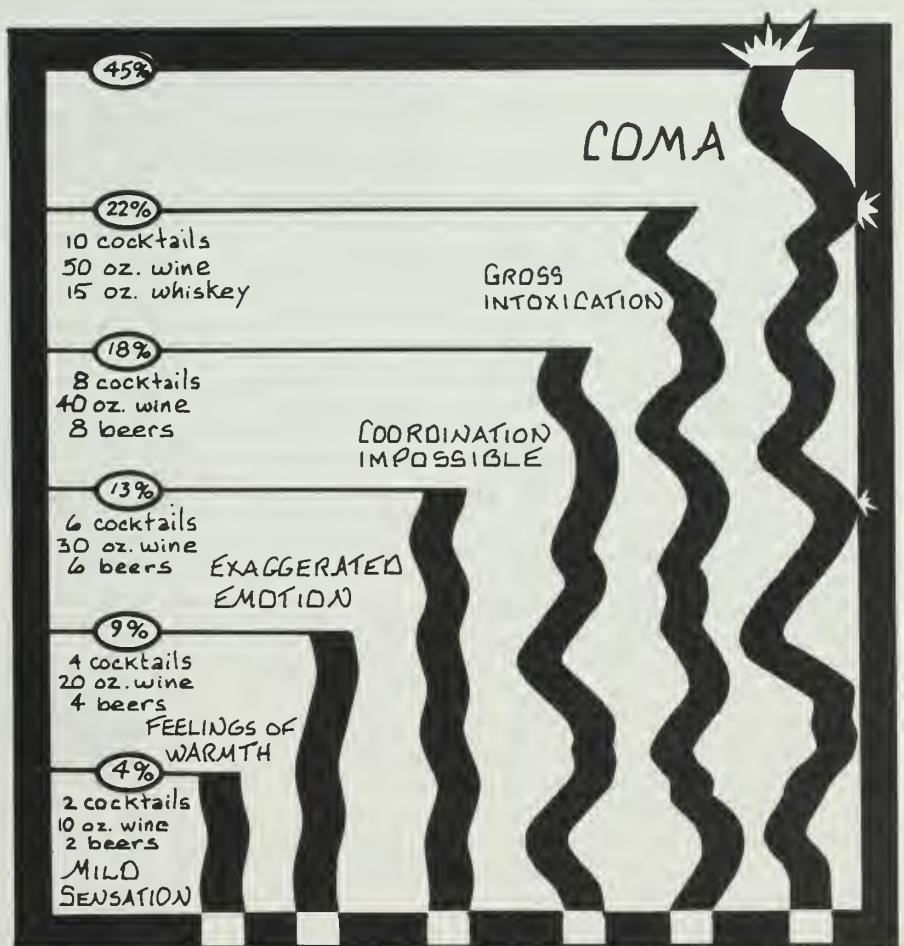
Sobering up takes about 1½ hours for each drink consumed. Such famous remedies as black coffee, cold showers or fresh air have no effect on blood alcohol content. Time is the answer. Also, during this period you will experience physical discomfort and slight-to-acute mental depression.

Alcohol abuse is irresponsible drinking which harms or endangers the drinker or other people. In the United States, there are 100 million drinkers and 10 million of these are chronic abusers. It is not hard to

understand, then, why approximately 28,000 people are killed on U.S. highways each year by drunken drivers. What is pathetic is that these accidents are avoidable.

If you drink, follow these common-sense safety rules. They could save your life. 1) Have a good wholesome meal before or during the consumption period; 2) Slow down on the alcohol intake. Sip and enjoy! 3) If you've consumed more than a few cocktails or beers, have someone who isn't drinking drive you to your destination or take a bus or taxi.

Above all, remember the old cliché, "don't drink and drive," still holds true.



This chart shows blood alcohol levels over a two hour period for the average 150-pound person.

Full time professionalism

... a mobilization designee offers some suggestions and asks some questions

by Col. John W. Savage, Jr., USAR

Arly A. Colon has been quoted in *Army* as saying, "The only thing worse than an expert is someone who thinks he's an expert." The following comments are not those of an expert, but of a fellow MOBDES.

First, let's establish a point of departure. A mobilization designee (MOBDES) is part of the Army's concept of the Total Force. Our yearly two-week assignments are made only after looking at our training, experience, performance, potential and suitability. With that understood, what are valid criteria for establishing a baseline for self-assessment? Let's use these criteria to try to set up an individual quality control program. While this or any other checklist might be expanded, the following areas should be of common interest to all MOBDES personnel.

What is expected of a MOBDES? You are assigned peacetime responsibilities, but you must also enhance the readiness of the Army and provide the backup needed in wartime. Your status takes advantage of your ability to pursue two professions on a daily basis. The benefits of this dual role are obvious. Experience in one role adds professionalism to the other.

Do you maintain and project the basic qualities of a soldier? Your attitude, appearance, dress, conduct and observance of customs of the service should serve as an example for others.

Do you fulfill your responsibility for maintaining individual readiness? Do you keep up with changes and trends within the Army and related agencies; research and development activities; international relations;

current events; national policy; events that affect our national power developments in OPFOR nations and changes in the state-of-the-art in your area of expertise?

Are you mission oriented? Do you have a positive and mature attitude? Do you assume section and individual duties with a minimum of orientation and disruption of on-going activities? Can you read into assigned duties and the problems at hand? Can you set up a realistic work program and establish a contact list appropriate to your assignment or task? Do you adhere to the highest working standards of planning, maintain flexibility, coordinate with your contacts, set priorities (to include sacrificing "off-duty" time and other activities when necessary), and prepare up-dates and briefings?

Do you practice effective "followship"? Are you sensitive to the work climate and its changing conditions? Do you maintain a sense of awareness of current and anticipated situations that may affect your duties? Do you express your observations in a positive tone and manner, avoiding any suggestion of a negative attitude when identifying or highlighting significant influences? Do you ensure your role as a team member is reflected in timely coordination, assistance and total support?

Do you continue your education to enhance your professional development and increase your readiness? Are you progressing through the military educational "track," pursuing specialized courses in your area of expertise? Have you enrolled in branch and USAC&GSC refresher courses and attended the Defense Intelligence School? Do you keep up with military and civilian professional journals?

Do you conduct an objective self-evaluation of your MOBDES tour? Do you assess your contributions to the overall mission, your professionalism and the mistakes and lessons learned?

True professionalism can only come through your own initiatives.



FSAs 'over-the-hill gang' beaten by the ladies

by Sgt. Jan Bowman

In their second challenge match of the season, FS Augsburg's "Over-the-Hill-Gang" (all members more than 30 years old) was defeated by 1st Ops Bn's Women's Softball team.

Opinions from the losing team varied as to what exactly caused their 15-6 loss: "it was too sunny," "we don't play well on Saturdays," "the first inning did it to us," "they use ringers," and "we've never played on that field before" were some of the reasons offered.

In a magnanimous gesture, the women's team stand-in catcher, Steve "Bambi" Leonard, added, "They were just outclassed."

Patty Kirk played a stunning game and thoroughly intimidated the umpire, Tony Williams ("You're out!" "NO I'M NOT" "Well, OK . . ."). Karen Wilkinsin kept up her fine record despite harassment from the field ("Forget about that four-day pass Wilkinsin!"), and Angela Neeley surpassed herself with a power drive into the outfield that caused a triple error.

The defense was led by third baseperson June Isaac, who fielded more than her share of fouls and was heard to mutter in the fifth inning, "When is this game going to begin?"

The members of the "Over-the-Hill-Gang" took their setback with good grace ("They cheated!!") and, in the best traditions of sandlot baseball, went muttering off into the sunset.

Plans are being made for a rematch in the future, but they requested that the women's team be placed under some sort of handicap—just to even things up.



Karen Wilkinsin at bat (U.S. Army photo)

Berlin burns up the track

Field Station Berlin personnel burnt up the track during the two-day U.S. Army Berlin Track and Field Championships held recently.

The winners were:

Harvey Leach of A Co., who took second place in the Men's javelin throw.

Robert Lee of USACC Det., who took three gold medals home by winning the 3,000-meter, 5,000-meter, and 10,000-meter run in the Men's Senior Division.

Ronald Hood of B Co., who placed third in the Men's 400-meter hurdles.

Doug McKittrick of A Co., who also took three gold medals in the Men's 300-meter, 5,000-meter and 10,000-meter.

John Grady of H&S Co., who took first and second place in the Men's Senior Division discus and shot put, respectively.

Nancy Klewicki, of B Co., who took home two gold medals by winning the Women's 800-meter and 1,500-meter runs.

Neil Buzynski of H&S Co., who came in second place in the Men's Senior Division 3,000-meter run and the discus throw.

Cathy Tarpley of B Co., who took home the gold in the Women's 5,000-meter run.

Brian Maresca of H&S Co., who took second place in the Men's 1,500-meter run.

Medals were presented to the winners by Brig. Gen. Moore, Berlin Brigade commander.



Competitors from the 766th Military Intelligence Detachment warm up before starting the race. (U.S. Army photo by SFC James H. Dean)

This challenge was no washout

by SFC James H. Dean

The 766th Military Intelligence Detachment (MID) swam through Scanlon Challenge Run in June. Civilian and military personnel from the 766th MID, 3rd Intelligence and Security (I&S) Company, and Detachment O, 201st ASA Company eagerly participated in the 10,000-meter course which extended along the Wannsee River in the American sector to the Olympic Stadium in the British sector.

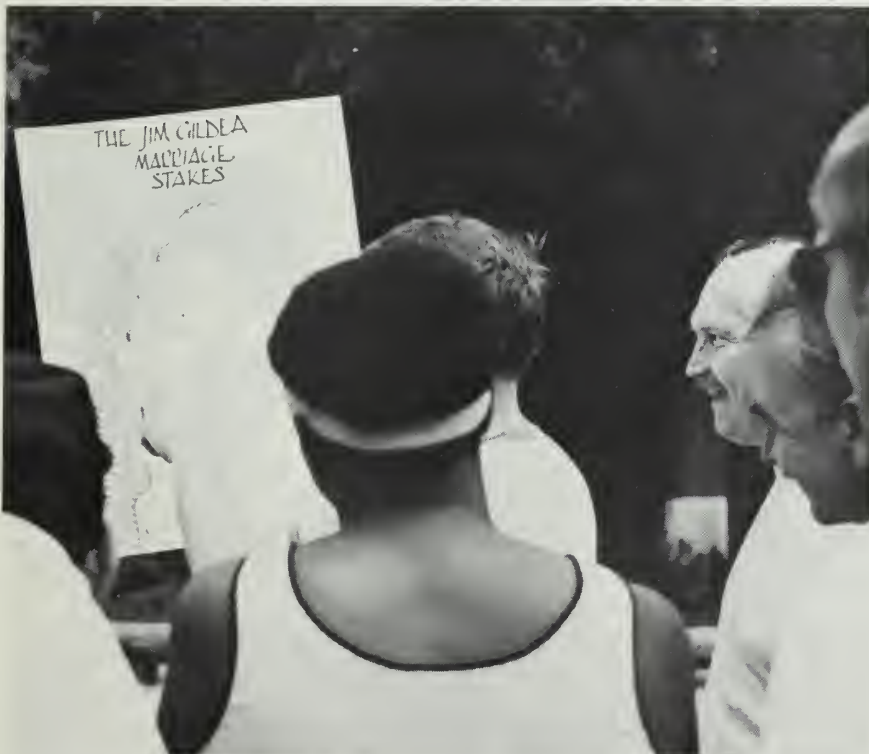
Before the race, joggers prepared themselves by doing stretching exercises and applying lotions and creams to their legs to prevent chafing. Neil Lamont, of the 766th MID, briefed the runners on the course.

The run got underway with the joggers setting their own pace for the long 6.2 miles ahead of them. Then, to everyone's surprise, about five minutes into the race it began

to rain and hail. The heavy, ever-persistent rain slowed runners and began to flood out streets and walks. Jogging became difficult as the water got deeper. Some runners claimed the water in a few areas was up to their waists and they were wading instead of running. Others were forced to divert from the original course and go to higher ground. A few runners took shelter from the rains, but only on a tem-



Lt. Col. Raymond Olson, commander of the 766th Military Intelligence Detachment, passes the two mile mark. (U.S. Army photo by SFC James H. Dean)



Runners are briefed on the course before the race. (U.S. Army photo by SFC James H. Dean)

porary basis as the race continued.

James Gildea was the first American to cross the finish line, taking second place with a time of 47.33 minutes. Paddy Heyland of the British 3rd I&S Company won first place with a finishing time of 43.32 minutes. Third place was taken by Dennis Gilbey, also of the 3rd I&S Company at 47.34 minutes.

After finishing the race, the dripping wet runners were invited to the 3rd I&S Company Club to recover from the run, dry off and enjoy hot sandwiches, cold beer and soft drinks. Later in the evening, awards were presented to the top runners.

Lt. Col. Raymond Olson, commander of the 766th MID, remarked, "Although not all of the individuals were able to meet the 65-minute criterion, I believe that anyone having completed the 10,000 meters in such adverse weather demonstrated considerable fortitude and fully met the challenge!"

Picnic day at Vint Hill



The dunking booth was a popular attraction. (U.S. Army photo)

INSCOM's annual picnic was fun for young and old. Here are some highlights of the festivities



Pony rides were a favorite with the younger set. (U.S. Army photo)



Still others preferred bouncing around in an oversized padded cell. (U.S. Army photo)



And some people spent all their time eating. (U.S. Army photo)

Legally speaking



Your rights under Article 138

by Lt. Col. Joseph S. Kieffer

*"Any member of the armed forces who believes himself wronged by his commanding officer, and who, upon due application to that commanding officer, is refused redress, may complain to any superior commissioned officer, who shall forward the complaint to the officer exercising general court-martial jurisdiction over the officer against whom it is made. The officer exercising general court-martial jurisdiction shall examine into the complaint and take proper measures for redressing the wrong complained of; and he shall, as soon as possible, send to the Secretary concerned a true statement of that complaint, with the proceedings had thereon."*¹

¹ Article 138, Uniform Code of Military Justice, 10USC938

Both officer and enlisted personnel come to my office, or other legal offices serving this command, with complaints about wrongs they believe have been done to them by their superiors. These alleged wrongs take many forms, but the question is always the same: "I feel I have not received fair treatment. I've asked for corrective action and it has been denied. What can I do?"

Often, the answer is not a legal one. When a problem is properly presented to the service member's commanding officer, he or she is usually willing to resolve the matter for the good of the soldier and the Army.

What happens, however, if there is no clear-cut method of resolving your problem or your commanding officer refuses your request for redress? Do you have any recourse?

Your rights

Army Regulation 27-14, *Complaints Under Article 138, UCMJ*, gives you a procedure by which you can formally request redress of certain actions taken by your commanding officer which, you believe, unfairly affect you. This right to request redress is a statutory right conferred on all active duty servicemembers by Congress through the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). As with many laws, there are specific procedures that must be followed by you and the Army officials who review your request. These procedures are not difficult, but, if you do not follow them, your request for redress will be denied or delayed.

The first step to filing an Article 138 complaint is to examine your complaint and the actions you have taken to resolve it. The policy of the Army is to resolve complaints at the lowest possible level. In fairness to your commanding officer, and to save yourself time and effort, you should pursue an informal resolution of the matter before putting your grievance in writing. Use your chain of command. If that doesn't work, perhaps the matter can be resolved by use of Army regulations that cover your specific area of concern.

It's important to consider this possibility. If the adverse action can be reviewed under any other regulatory procedure, or through the UCMJ, an Article 138 complaint may not be used to solve the problem. Examples of such legal procedures are for courts-martial, nonjudicial punishment and confinement reviews. Also, you cannot use Article 138 procedures if administrative review is authorized by regulations for adverse actions, such as officer or enlisted elimination actions, MOS reclassification board actions, withdrawal of flying status, findings of pecuniary liability or appeals from administrative reductions.

Written request

If you determine you have no recourse other than an Article 138 complaint, your next step is to submit a written request for redress to your commanding officer. This officer will normally be your unit commander. However, INSCOM personnel are often attached to various Army organizations and agencies where their supervisor is not in their chain of command. AR 27-14 provides for this eventuality by defining "commanding officer" as the active duty Army officer in your chain of command authorized to impose nonjudicial punishment (Article 15, UCMJ) on you, whether or not that authority has been limited or withheld by the officer's superior commander. Under AR 27-14, this officer could be as senior as the officer exercising general court-martial jurisdiction over you, depending on your specific chain of command. This is an important factor for you to consider, because your request must be sent to the "commanding officer" as addressed in Article 138. If you are in doubt, AR 27-14 states that you may consult a military lawyer for advice and assistance in preparing your complaint. The question of who is your commanding officer can be answered by your legal officer, as well as any questions regarding the complaint process.

The format for your complaint should follow the example in Appendix B of AR 27-14. It must clearly identify the commanding officer against whom it is made, the date and nature of the alleged wrong and, if possible, the specific redress desired.

Your commanding officer is required under AR 27-14 to respond to you in writing within 10 normal duty days of receipt of your request, either with an interim or final response.

Formal process

Should the final response refuse the requested redress or fail to resolve the matter to your satisfaction, you may submit a formal Article 138 complaint. If you did not receive any response from your commanding officer within the 10-day period you may treat that as a refusal and file your complaint.

Appendixes C and D of AR 27-14 provide examples of formats for your complaint. It must be in writing, signed by you and identify you as a member of the



Armed Forces on active duty who is subject to the UCMJ. It should include your current military organization and address, and the address of your military organization at the time of the alleged wrong. You must identify the commanding officer whose act or omission you complain of, indicate the date your written request for redress was submitted to that officer and the action taken by the officer. Your complaint should also state that it is submitted under the provisions of Article 138 and AR 27-14, include a description of the specific wrong complained of and the redress sought. Finally, attach a copy of your written request to your commanding officer as well as his or her response and include any documentation in support of your complaint that you would like considered.

Your Article 138 complaint must be submitted to your immediate superior commissioned officer (whether or not that is your commanding officer) within 90 days of the date you discovered the wrong done you. (The computation of this time period does not include the time your request for redress was in the hands of your commanding officer.) If you do not deliver your Article 138 complaint within 90 days, your complaint will be denied as untimely. Waivers for untimeliness, failure to request redress of your commanding officer, or a repetitious complaint, will only be granted for good cause, which you must establish.

Your complaint will be forwarded through the chain of command to the officer exercising general court-martial jurisdiction over your commanding officer. A superior commissioned officer who receives your complaint on the way to the review authority may add material to the file or grant the redress if possible. The officer exercising general court-martial jurisdiction will examine your complaint or delegate that responsibility to an officer, usually one senior to your commanding officer and superior to him or her in the chain of command.

(Continued on next page)

ARTICLE 138—Continued

The examining officer will check to see that your complaint cannot be handled through other UCMJ or administrative review channels. He will then insure that it meets the requirements of Article 138 as implemented by AR 27-14. Some deficiencies can be waived for good cause shown. Others cannot. Here are some examples: If you were not a member of the Armed Forces on active duty and subject to the UCMJ when your complaint was delivered, it will be denied. If you fail to adequately identify the proper commanding officer or the wrong complained of, your complaint will be returned without further action. If your commanding officer had no choice in what he did or failed to do and could not make his own decision as to what action to take, he had no discretion regarding the act or omission and your complaint will be denied. If the action or inaction regarding you was not done in his official capacity as your commander, it most likely was not done under color of military authority and will not be considered. These factors should be carefully considered and can best be assessed with the aid of a military lawyer.

If the reviewing officer determines your complaint merits consideration, he will carry out an informal investigation under the provisions of AR 15-6. The findings will be limited to four categories: Was the act or omission complained of in violation of law or regulation; beyond the legitimate authority of the commanding officer; arbitrary, capricious or an abuse of discretion; or materially unfair?

Personal action

Once a finding is made, the officer exercising general court-martial jurisdiction must act personally on the complaint. You will be notified in writing of the action taken, or that your complaint is being or should be considered in other channels. If the appropriate redress is beyond his or her authority to grant, your complaint will be forwarded to the commander or agency with that authority with a recommendation for redress and the reasons why it is considered appropriate. (Of course, your request for redress may also be denied.)

It's not over

This action does not end the review the Army gives to an Article 138 complaint. All officers exercising general court-martial jurisdiction are required under AR 27-14 to forward a valid Article 138 complaint and all associated paperwork, to include the results of the examination, to the Office of The Judge Advocate General. The file will be reviewed by The Judge Advocate General (TJAG) or his designee on behalf of the Secretary of the Army. TJAG may, in his discretion, return the file for additional information or investigation. Other action, including total redress, may also be directed by the Department of Army. The officer exer-

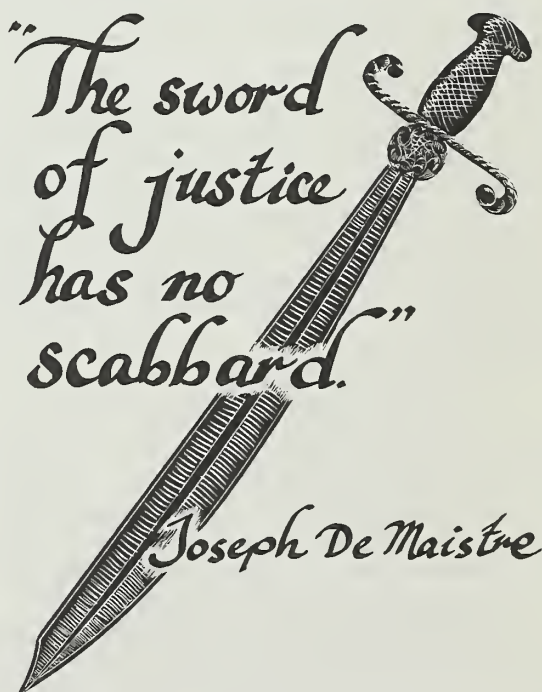
cising general court-martial jurisdiction, your commanding officer and you will be informed of the final disposition of your complaint.

As you can see, Article 138 and its implementing regulation, AR 27-14, provide you with a means of administrative review. It requires your chain of command to address a valid complaint filed by you. This right is conferred by Congress and cannot be denied you. Exercising this right requires close attention to the substantive information that must be provided and the time constraints that must be met. Its provisions are not to be taken lightly by either you as a complainant or Army officials as reviewing authorities. When used correctly, it provides for successive levels of command administrative review culminating in a legal sufficiency determination at the Department of the Army level.

Legislative index

Hopefully, you will not have the need to use Article 138 to resolve problems within your unit. Remember, the Army can function most effectively if your grievances are handled at the lowest possible level in your chain of command. But, you have the legal right to pursue a legitimate grievance through your chain of command under this law should you fail to receive the redress to which you believe you may be entitled.

As a final note, an index of Article 138 complaints received by the Army and the actions taken on them by TJAG is kept at the Pentagon and is available for review. It is located in the Legislation Branch, OTJAG, DA, in Room 2D426. Written inquiries concerning the index can be sent to HQ, DA, DAJA-ALL, Washington, D.C. 20310. The phone number of the office is (202) 697-1370 and AV: 227-1370.



CFC kickoff held at AHS

The 1980-1981 Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) began at INSCOM with a kickoff for key workers September 4.

This year's CFC theme is "reaching people who need you." CFC contributions support 178 United Way agencies (including 49 agencies of the United Black Fund, a campaign partner in the United Way), 19 national health agencies and ten international service agencies, three national service agencies and two local non-affiliated agencies—212 in all. Services provided by these agencies include medical research, guidance and counseling of troubled persons, care and companionship for the elderly, and helping people in underdeveloped nations.

CFC is supported by voluntary contributions. Last year, INSCOMers at Arlington Hall Station contributed \$20,707 to the campaign.

Everyone, regardless of race, national origin or level of income is eligible to receive the services of

CFC-supported agencies. Nearly one out of every three people in the national capital area was helped by a United Fund or United Black Fund agency last year. The ten international service agencies also reached more than 40,000,000 people overseas.

Installations in the continental United States and overseas may choose individual dates for their campaigns. Most drives, however, run for six weeks. Those wishing to contribute may make their gift through the payroll allotment plan or make a one-time cash gift or pledge during the fund raising period. The payroll deduction allows donors to spread their contribution over a 12-month period, beginning in January 1981.

Donors may also give all or part of their contribution to particular agencies. For example, 50 percent may be donated to the American Cancer Society and 50 percent to a local United Way agency.

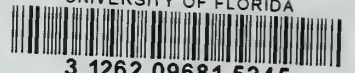
Next month . . .

Car buffs . . .



and Nijmegen

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA



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